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FIRST CHAPTER

ALBANIA

ARMED FORCESA R M YOrder of Battle

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Unknown Inf. Unit stationed in LESKOVIQ

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An unknown Inf. unit is stationed into the barracks of LESKOVIQ. In informant's estimation this unit has a strength of about 400 men. Source observed 12 trucks, 6 Arty guns pulled by horses (type unknown), and about 200 mules. This info holds true for the summer of 1956. Last summer (1955) in LeskoviQ were stationed 200 men, 100 mules and 8 trucks; source cannot remember if there were any Arty guns. He does not know any further info:

Unknown Army Unit stationed in PERMET

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An unknown Army unit is stationed in PERMET. Source does not know the strength, the title and/or any further info concerning this unit.

the whole regiment had been gathered in town;

informant observed that

besides the barracks which were filled with troops, an area of about 100 square ~~streets~~ ^{streets} ($\frac{1}{4}$ of a n acre), was covered with army tents of a capacity of 10 men each. In the same area source observed about 15 A.A. guns mounted on 4-wheeled carriages, and about 100 trucks (The Greek unit determined the number of trucks based on the following indications):

(behind)

Source reports that there are three lines of trucks, one next to the other. Each line of trucks is about 200 m. long, and the trucks are placed about 5 m. apart including the width of the truck.

During the summer of 1955 very small forces (troops) were stationed in PERMET.

[REDACTED]

Unknown Army Unit stationed in LIPE (DK-435535).

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Outside the village of ~~LIPE~~ there ~~is~~ camp of an unknown unit quartered in tents. The same unit has an unknown number of mules. This camp was not there in the summer of 1955 when source passed from that place. Source does not know any further info; this he knows from personal observation because in May 1956 he traveled on the road GJINOKASTER-PERMET-GJERMEN.

Military installations

Barracks

Some new buildings are under construction in the area where the old barracks of LESKOVIQ are located. Source cannot describe the old barracks. He did not see any troops quartered in tents. Concretely, he observed 3 stone-constructed buildings; ~~is~~ their dimensions are 25 x 8 m. (height is not known yet because the construction of these new buildings had not been completed when source escaped).

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[REDACTED]

Ammunition depot located at DK-1849).

In the spring of 1956 source observed 9 depots located at DK-1849. He does not know the type of construction and/or the dimensions of these buildings, which were built under plane-trees and were surrounded with barbed-wire fence.

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Some persons [REDACTED] who had been recruited for a two-months training in 1952, told him that the depots in question contained ammunition.

A secondary road leads from the area of the depots to the main road GJINOKASTER-TEPELE-NE. Source did not know any further info, for he had observed the depots from a distance of 800-1000 m.

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Naval Unit in SARANDE

A naval unit of 30 men is stationed in SARANDE. Groups of 6-8 men are dispatched from this unit, in irregular intervals, to the cape of KEFALI(DK-071182); the said men stay there for 3-4 days only, and then they go back to their unit in SARANDE.

Source does not know the mission of these men, and/or any further details about naval units.

SECOND CHAPTERFORCES OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & PARA-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.Source knows the following posts of the Border Guard Service

-Post of LUKOVE (DK-0726), which has a strength of 30 men commanded by a Lieut.

-Post of KAKOME(DK-094204), " " " " " 15 " " " "

The said post assigns an observation post in day time, while at night is dispatched a group of 2-3 men at DK-101214, acting as an advanced post, and a patrol which goes up to the cape of KEFALI(DK-0618).

-Another post is located at GURRE(DK-109170, commanded by a Lieut. Ambushes of 2 men are placed by this post at DK-112157 and DK-120152, plus a day observation post at DK-113-164.

-Post of VREPCKE (DK-717485); strength unknown.

-Post of AREZE (DK-735555), which has a strength of 20 men, commanded by a Lieut. This post is daily placing an observation post at DK-744568), while a patrol of 2 men goes every night up to DK-732540.

-Post of GJONC (DK-750595) which has a strength of about 30 men. An observation post is daily established by this post at DK-755593.

-Post of GJERMEN (DK-728528), which has a strength of ~~20 men~~ 20 men commanded by a Lieut. An observation post of 3 men is daily established by this border post at DK-754513, while a night patrol goes up to DK-732540.

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SECURITY FORCES & SPECIAL UNITS

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Pursuit Brigade

The Pursuit Brigade is still existing in Albania. Source does not know any further info; this he knows from a discussion he has had with the Post-Commander of GJERMEN (DK-755515), a Lieut. who had been transferred to the said post from the Pursuit Brigade in April 1956.

THIRD CHAPTERFORTIFICATIONSCOASTAL DEFENCESCoastal Arty

An unknown Coastal Arty Unit of about 30-35 men, commanded by a Lieut, is stationed at the cape KEFALI (DK-0618). The Italian Coastal guns(six of them) of this unit were replaced by new Soviet gun, during the summer of 1954. Source does not know the number of the new Soviet guns. In the autumn of 1955, source observed that the Italian coastal fortifications had been abandoned, and the new guns were placed to the area from DK-071185 up to DK-078179.

Furthermore, unknown Coastal Arty units have been located at DK-122145, DK-146140, DK-1713, and DK-160148; at the latter there was a monastery which had been destroyed in order to place the guns. In Febr. 1956 source observed a building under construction at DK-146148, destined to quarter troops; the dimensions of this building were 25 x 10 m. (height unknown because it had not been completed).

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Coastal Road Communications

The fortifications of KEFALI(DK-0618) & (DK-1713) are connected with any road. The supplies were sent to these places by sea(motor-boats) and loaded on mules. The fortifications at DK-122145, DK-146140, and DK-160148 have secondary roads leading to the high-way of SARANDE.

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A.A. Arty Units are located at the following positions:

DK-0618, DK-122145, DK-146140, DK-1713, and DK-160148.

Source does not know any further info; this he knows from personal observation because he heard guns(not machine guns) firing from the a/m points(the shells of them did not explode)

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BORDER DEFENCES

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Organized defensive position at DK-670453

In May 1955, when source was on his way to GJERMEN, observed a round shaped trench on the slopes of the height DK-670453. A barbed-wire fence, about 1 m. high, in double line, is installed too. At the southern end of the trench source observed 3 positions for heavy weapons. Source heard from some shepherds that the a/m 3 positions are gun-posts which could hit up to KONITSA. This height(DK-670453) was permanently guarded by a post of 5-6 soldiers. As far as this position is concerned, nothing had been changed up to Aug. 1956. He does not know any further details.

FOURTH CHAPTERINTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATIONState Organization & Administration

Rreth(district) Executive Committee transferred from SARANDE to DELVINE.

The Rreth (district) Executive Committee of Sarande was transferred to Delvine, in April 1956. In Sarande was established a Lokalitet. The Recruiting office of SARANDE was transferred, with the Committee, to Delvine too.

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Moral Status

In Jan. 1956, unknown persons broke open the government shop(Sales Cooperative) in LUKOVE(DK-0726), and carried away everything they found in it, including 50,000 lek. they found in the cash-box. The culprits had been discovered.

INTERNAL SECURITY

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Armed villagers

In GJERMEN (DK-7253) there are about 10 persons armed with rifles. Ten inhabitants of the village SHALES(DK-7155) are armed with rifles too. In AREZE(DK-735555) 3 persons only are armed.

Morale of the People

From Jan. 1956 and on, the hatred feelings of the peasants, living in the areas of SARANDE, LESKOVIC AND ERSEKE, against the Regime have been greatly increased due to the following reasons:

- a). The government abolished the ration-cards of the poor peasants.
- b). " " " " "reciprocal" shops which served the needs of the peasants in some way.
- c). The government campaign for collectivization, which means and brings the feeling of ownership to a final end, that is the final blow against the peasants.

The following Albanian villages are considered reactionary:

TAC (DK-7464), STARJE(Erseke), LESHNJE(DK-722595), BOROVE(DK-705625), FRATAR(DK-365-665), VARIBOB(DK-358640), PACOMIT(DK-390615), KUQAR(DK-363623), COROGUN(DK-2472), POTGORAN(DK-2668).

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During the occupation, the a/m villages, were with the BALLI KOMBETAR

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FIFTH CHAPTER

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Farming

The villages ~~located~~ of the area of Erseke which are located on the foot of the mountains the summits of which is the boundary separating Albanian from Greek territory, have very little farming incomes, consisting of very few cereals(wheat, corn, etc). The inhabitants of these villages live on wood-cutting, they make charcoal, or they rent their pack-animals for transportation. Furthermore they maintain a small number of sheep and goats. The villages of the ERSEKA basin produce cereals(wheat, corn , etc), enough to keep up the population for about 7-8 months. In order to complete the years' needs they are obliged to work as laborers in KORCE, or they rent their animals for transportation purposes.

The lands of the villages NIVICE(DK-1223), SHENVASIL(DK-1124), produce wheat, corn, olive oil, tobacco, and small quantities of vegetables.

The production is more than sufficient for the population.

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The villages located in the area of KELCYRE produce wheat, corn, and grapes. Source cannot estimate the quantities produced per year, but he knows that it is not sufficient for more than 6-7 months. For this reason, the inhabitants used to rent their pack-animals in order to complete their yearly living needs.

Cooperatives

In the spring of 1956 the villages located in the area of KELCYRE joined the cooperatives after constant pressure of the authorities imposed on the peasants.

Same happened in the area of ERSEKE where the villages of BARMASH(DK-6858), Badan(DK-67-52), and VREPCKE(DK-665495) were entirely collectivized after government pressure.

Most of the other villages in the same area did not yield to government pressure for collectivization.

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The farming cooperative in NIVICE(DK-1223) was formed by 20 families only.

After constant pressure of the local authorities, the inhabitants of the village GJATE(DK-2846) joined the cooperative. In March 1956, the peasants of the same village abandoned the cooperative because the chiefs of the cooperative refused to make distribution of the crops according to the number of people in each family, but they did it according to the days of work completed by each family.

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Taxation

Taxes imposed on independent stock-breeders

The following taxes were required from the stock-breeders up to Jan. 1956:

Stock-breeders having no more than 10 sheep were required to give to the government 400 grams of wool for each sheep.

The taxation is increased ~~as~~ when the number of sheep in a flock is more than the a/m figure of 10.

Stock-breeders having more than 100 sheep were required to deliver to the government 1 kg of wool for each sheep. In case that a stock-breeder did not have enough wool he was forced to buy it from other stock-breeders who happened to pay his taxes and had a surplus.

In cash: Source knows that an owner of 70 sheep was required to pay a sum of 12000-13.000 lek.

Milk: As a rent for the pasture lands given by the government to the stock-breeders, they had to deliver the following quantities of milk to the government. In winter time, they have to give 6 kgs of milk per sheep, for the six months they use a pasturage. In summer time they paid 3 kg of milk per sheep, in order to graze their cattle for another six months.

The yearly production of milk per sheep, according to the statistics prepared by

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employees of the taxation service, was estimated ~~as~~ as 25-30 kgs (in this figure is included the quantity given as a rent for the pasture fields); The stock-breeders were obliged to sell this milk to the government-operated cheese-making shops for 30 lek per kg. Out of the 30 leks, 15 were given in "bonds" of the reciprocal shop. In case that the production of milk was lower to the above mentioned estimated figure a vet was called to examine the sheep. When the examination proved that the low production was due to the weakness of the animals, the quantity of the milk missing was written-off. But if the vet found out that nothing was wrong with the sheep, the stock-breeders were required to pay 50 lek for each kg of milk they had not delivered to the government.

is
This ~~was~~ a good gap for the stock-breeders to "get around" in order to avoid the payment of the taxes, and they succeeded in doing that systematically following this way: Instead of registering the real number of milk-giving sheep, they claimed that a false number, pretending that most of their sheep remained ~~and~~ in-fertile, and so they could face the taxation problem.

From Jan. 1956, the government authorities stopped giving "reciprocal" lek to the stock-breeders; since the a/m date they give lek of those in currency.

As a result of that, the stock-breeders can't get cheap supplies from the "reciprocal" shop any more. This, displeased the stock-breeders very much.

Source does not know any further details; this he knows from personal experience because he is a stock-breeder himself.

Food Supplies

Alteration in the system of the reciprocal shops

Up to Jan. 1956, the independent stock-breeders could get their food supplies ~~at~~ at low prices from the reciprocal shops. Out of the 30 lek, they used to get ~~for~~ for each kg of milk they sold to the government, 15 were in bonds of the a/m shop. From the a/m date and on, the system was changed. Now they have to deliver 100 kgs of milk in order to get an authorization for 24 kgs of wheat or corn payable at the price of 38 lek per kg. The a/m quantities are entirely in-sufficient, ~~and~~ considering

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that, as a matter of rule, the independent stock-breeders have big families, but most of them have 50-100 sheep and goats, and very rarely up to 250.

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R o a d s

Most parts of the road DELVINE-SENICE(DK-1530) - KARDHIQ(DK-1844), especially in mountainous points, has been destroyed, due to land-slips. Furthermore, most of the small wooden bridges have been carried away by the streams.

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SEVENTH CHAPTER

GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION

Info concerning towns and villages

The village SHALES(DK-7155) has about 60-65 houses, inhabited by an equal No of families. Water is received from fountains; kerosene lamps are used for light.

The village AREZE(DK-735555) has about 15 houses, inhabited by an equal number of families; Water is received from fountains; kerosene lamps are used for light.

The village of GJERMEN(DK-7253) has about 20-25 houses, inhabited by an equal number of houses. Water is received from fountains; kerosene lamps are used for light.

The village of NIVICE(DK-1223) has about 180 houses, and a total of 750 inhabitants. Water is received from wells; kerosene lamps are used for light.

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